

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 4. NO. 49.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF

Dry Goods,	Provisions,	Groceries
Ladies' Wear,	Holly Flour	
Gents' Furnishings,	Reliance Canned Goods	
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits	Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes,	
Children's Clothing,	Newspapers, Books, Periodicals	
Hats and Caps,	Furniture, Carpets,	Rugs, Linoleums
Stetson Hats	Crockery, Glassware,	Jewelry, Curios, Postals
Hardware, Builders Hardware,	Logging Outfits	Photos and Supplies,
Ship Chandlery,		Rubber Goods,
Wire Cables		Boots and Shoes
Cutlery, Stoves,		Agent for Eastman Kodak Co.
Sporting Goods		Victor Gramophone Co.
Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,		Washington and Mayer Shoes.
Ammunition		

Reliable Information, Supplies and Transport for Big Game Hunters, Prospectors and Tourists, A Specialty

Heavy stock carried of STOVES and HEATERS
Special rates given on
Bridge & Beach Ranges
and
Cole's Hot Blast Heaters

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Farquhar Matheson
Successor to F. W. CARLYON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Local and General

News Gathered With Pencil and Scissors, From Home and Neighboring Places

The Wrangell Drug Co.
Surveyor Whitfield returned on the Seattle from a trip north.

The Humboldt came in Monday, two days overdue from Seattle.

Inspector Terwilliger was a passenger north on the Humboldt.

Supt. of schools Kelly was a north passenger on the Humboldt.

Miss Georgie Cook returned from her trip to Ketchikan last week.

The Wrangell Boat and Machine Co. have just finished a new boat for Fred Wilson.

Attorney L. R. Gillette of Juneau was a passenger on the Seattle for court at Ketchikan.

F. H. Magill has recently secured a judgment for \$450 against J. P. Jorgenson of Juneau, for towing logs with the Peerless.

Miss Camille Mueller, after visiting for two months with her sister, Mrs. H. C. DeVighhe, took her departure on the City of Seattle for her home at Berkeley, California.

The Ketchikan Steamship Co., with the little steamer Alaskan, has succeeded in bringing the freight rate between Seattle and Ketchikan down to \$5.50 per ton. Oh, for some of that spirit in this town, Wrangell.

The last of the big game hunters came down the river Saturday. This has been an exceptionally successful season for the hunters, as almost every party captured a full allowance of moose, caribou, sheep and goats.

The Wrangell Shingle Company have been handicapped by insufficient water power, and have recently bought a good skookum steam engine, which will be installed as soon as it arrives from Juneau. Charley Merrill was up during the week with a load of wood and shingles, and he told a reporter that the mill could not supply the demand that has been made upon it with the present power, but when the new engine got to running, the air would be filled with the finest of red cedar shingles for a radius of thirty miles.

Geo. Card was up from the camp over Sunday.

Friday last was the highest tide of the year 1906.

Marshal J. M. Shoup was a passenger for Ketchikan on the Seattle.

Fred Johnston retraced on the Humboldt from a trip to Ketchikan.

S. L. Hogue, the enterprising Petersburg merchant, orders 5,000 statements from SENTINEL job office,

Frank Waterbury has been spending a well earned vacation over on the flats, and brings in some fine ducks.

The steamer Princess Victoria went around on Fiddler's Reef, near Victoria October 17, and is said to be in a precarious condition.

The City of Seattle arrived down from the north, Monday, two days overdue. The delay was occasioned by stopping at Petersburg and Scow Bay to take on a lot of fish.

Hal McNair of Juneau recently received the sad news of the death of his mother at Versailles, Mo. He has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific will bring freight to Alaska in American bottoms, and that they propose carrying mail, even though they have to do it nothing.

A. J. Rastad, A. J. Anundson and T. J. Case will go to Skagway as jurors next month, and J. G. Grant, N. J. Svindseth and E. H. Lyons were drawn for the December term at Juneau.

Wednesday of last week the Ragnhild came in from the Narrows to take the family and effects of Capt. I. M. Hoffman to Scow Bay, where the captain has established an industry, and where the team will make their future home. Wrangell people regret very much having them leave, as they were some of our best citizens, and will be missed from our town. Wrangell's loss is Scow Bay's gain. They left for their new home Friday.

The steamer Rustler sank at the dock in Juneau, recently. There is a mystery surrounding the sinking, as the vessel was in good condition.

The Mining Journal is boasting for a wood pulp mill at Ketchikan. There is room for several such mills in Alaska. We'll take one at Wrangell.

The people who have been in the mining districts of Yukon Territory are going out for the winter, almost every steamer having a full passenger list.

A social hop at the hotel, last Friday, was highly enjoyed.

Albert Couture returned last week from a trip to Skagway.

James Hurley is back in town again, after an absence of several months.

No coal in town! LATER—Johnny Grant got five tons on the Humboldt.

The Seattle carried north several bags of Wrangell mail on her last voyage, leaving it as she went south.

An unauthenticated rumor is current that the Alaska Steamship Company boats will call here regularly, and that they will carry mail.

K. J. Johansen has his icing house all fixed up on Reid's wharf. He will ship halibut and king salmon on ice to Seattle and other points.

Miss Carrie Spalding, who will be remembered by Wrangell people in giving concerts here a year or two ago, has gone to Europe to complete her musical education, having earned her expense money through her concert work in Alaska. Miss Longacre is now on a concert tour in the Orient.

Old Taku glacier has slid to the beach. Recent arrivals from the historic spot report Taku bay full of ice, trees and debris which were swept into the sea by the mad rush of millions of tons of glacier ice as it traveled with a mighty roar two miles to salt water. It is supposed that a lake formed under the glacier, and breaking loose assisted the defunct glacier in its journey for pastures new. Steamboat men have complained that the water near Taku is full of floating debris, and the source was a mystery until the Thermo made a trip to the glacier and ascertained the truth. Had the slide happened during the eight-seeming months, there might have been a terrible accident to excursionists.—Dispatch.

The Inland Printer for September has some examples of printer's mistakes: A bridegroom presented each of the bridesmaids with a pearl brooch. The printer got it, "The bridesmaids all wore handsome breeches, the gift of the bridegroom." A Mr. Avery married a Miss Small and the editor headed the article, "Avery-Small Wedding." The printer knew better, and he set it up, "A Very Small Wedding." The following was

credited to the Philadelphia Press: "Got the job o' business cards done for Doc Piller?" asked the editor. "Ya-as," replied his foreman, "it's done, but Hi made a little mistake settin' it up. Mebbe Doc'll kick, but Hi reckon it ain't so far wrong. Hi made it 'Re-

scriptions Carefully Confounded.'"

The Wrangell sawmill is one of the busiest places in Alaska, and will remain so for several months to come, or until orders are filled. It will then shut down long enough to install a new carriage and make other necessary repairs and improvements. The box factory will be more conveniently arranged and some new machinery put in.

WILL HAVE NEW LINE

Portland and Tacoma Combine
on Line for Southeastern
Alaska Run

(Skagway Alaskan)

Through apparently reliable channels comes the story that there will be a new line of steamers on the Southeastern Alaska run next year. The plan is to operate from Tacoma, and to make a specialty of handling Portland and Tacoma business. Portland and Tacoma business men are said to be behind the move.

It is said the new company proposes to use two steamers. The present plan is to make a combination with the Humboldt Steamship Company and to operate the Humboldt as one of the new liners. The other steamer, according to present intentions, will be the George W. Elder. Some of the promoters of the enterprise, it is said, are skeptical about the practicability of having the Elder as a running mate for the Humboldt. They claim that the Alaskan people now demand passenger steamers of the very best kind, and they fear the Elder is of too ancient origin and too soon risen from the bottom of the Columbia to permit of her making a proper impression upon the traveling public. It is asserted, however, that if the Elder shall be placed on the run, she will be repaired to meet whatever requirements the people may demand.

It is confidently expected that the Northern Pacific will make a low rate on through Alaska freight from Portland to Tacoma and the steamship company will absorb whatever it might be, giving Portland the same through rate to Alaska and Yukon points as that obtaining from Seattle and Vancouver. The plan is to have the new line in full operation before the beginning of the busy season of 1907.

ALASKA FAIR DIRECTORS

Governor Hoggatt has named the following persons as directors for the big fair in 1907:

Treadwell—H. P. Stow.

Douglas—P. H. Fox.

Juneau—B. M. Behrends, E. C. Rus sel.

Ketchikan—J. R. Heckman, J. W. Stedman.

Skagway—H. B. Dunn.

Sitka—W. P. Mills.

Valdez—S. Blum, E. C. Hazlett.

Seward.

Circle City—F. H. Grace.

Rampart—J. W. Duncan.

Fairbanks—E. M. Carr, Volney Rich mond.

Esther—Clarence Berry.

Nome—Caleb Whitehead, Jasen Lin derberg, Dudley Dean.

Teller—W. T. Lopp.

Casadepaga—Thomas R. Shepard.

Candle—Charles E. Herron.

Council—E. R. Dunn.

Haines—R. A. Leonard.

St. Michael—A. L. Zipp.

Wrangell—Niel Nay! Not!

Just why Wrangell should not be accorded a director is not explained, but where ignorance is blissful it's wise to be foolish. The other fellows, however, will probably calling around here for some of our totem poles and things.

DROWNED, WITHOUT DOUBT

Last week Commissioner Snyder raised

a fund from donations of citizens to en

ploy parties to go in search of Magnus

Danielson, who left town in a small boat

on the night of the 10th inst. for the

cannery. W. E. Lloyd and Adolph Eng

strom went out, and the second day

found the boat of the missing man on

Zaremba Island. When found, the boat

showed rough usage on the rocks, it

had been upside down, and when found,

although right side up, nothing was in

the boat. It is quite probable that

"Maggie" had fallen out, and in attempt

ing to get into the boat, had overturned

it. That the unfortunate man drowned,

there is no doubt.

Following is a statement of the fund

raised to look for him:

Received from donations..... \$20.20

Paid out for gasoline.... \$11.25

" " supplies.... 1.95

Wm. E. Lloyd, two days.... 8.00

A. Engstrom, two days.... 8.00 \$29.20

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The people who have been in the min

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THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

IN THE FINE NEW BUILDING

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING

BARGAINS ALL THE TIME. SEE THEM!

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits, Wrangell, Alaska

St. Michael Trading Company

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for Hercules Powder and Union Gas Engine

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL ALASKA.

Men who don't wish to be found out are careful not to be found in.

An Italian steamer uses Horlic root for fuel. She ought to be renamed the "Young America."

It would be a godsend to the people of Central America if our canal strip included the entire Isthmus.

The price of starch is said to have been doubled recently. Here is a case where the consumer gets it in the neck.

"Russia," says a paper, "has no national game." It seems that bomb-throwing does not come under the head of Sport.

England is discussing the closing of doors against the anarchist. The doors of the gaol, perhaps, with the anarchist inside.

It would be more or less interesting to know what a mosquito lives on when he isn't sucking the blood of some human being.

Russian bonds are lower now than they have been at any time since 1877. It is a wonder that there is any sale for them at any price.

Rojestvensky has resigned from the Russian navy. At least, he has resigned from the spot where the navy would be if Russia had one.

Says he of "writs of prohibition" aren't they the kind the W. C. T. U. has been trying to serve on the country for, lo, these many years?

A judge has decided that a woman need not tell her age on the witness stand. This will be sadly disappointing to the women who are not subpoenaed.

If King Leopold had not been called to a throne he might have won the distinction of being known as the John D. Rockefeller of Europe. Fate has a way of playing sly tricks on some of us.

A Texas man says he has visited New York twice and been robbed there just that many times. He might have saved himself time and trouble by forwarding the money in a registered package.

Castro, president of Venezuela, is known as "the little Napoleon of South America." We would feel nervous if we were in his place. Somehow the little Napoleons never seem to end in flames of glory.

The courts have decided that H. H. Rogers must give up \$2,500,000 which he pocketed while he was acting as trustee of a gas company. If he would build a fence around himself and charge for the privilege of seeing him give it up he could confidently count on a large attendance.

The plan of naming battleships after States and of having them built in different parts of the country may help to destroy sectionalism, if any still lingers. For example, the new battleship Georgia, the fastest in the navy, was built in the old Pine Tree State; and Maine, because of the pride of craftsmanship, will watch the performance of the new ship with as much interest as the State whose name it bears.

President Castro of Venezuela has an original way of doing things. He left the capital in the spring, and announced that he had retired from the presidency for a while. The vice president, one of his partisans, performed some of the functions of the presidency. In the middle of June Castro let it be known that he would resume his office on July 5th. It would be difficult to imagine the American President taking a vacation and leaving the Vice President to exercise his powers, even if the Constitution permitted such a surrender of duties.

It is said that some of the club women of New York complain of the way in which the parks of that city are littered up by parties of children. No doubt such complaints have been made, for there are finicky women everywhere, but we doubt if the whole burden of the attempt to block the childish fun should be laid at the door of the clubwomen, who are often the objects of unjust criticism. We should rather suspect that the idea originated with those denatured women, whether members of clubs or not, who sport dogs instead of children.

The great advance which has been made toward a realization of Cecil Rhodes' daring conception of the Cape to Cairo railroad is impressively displayed by the recent announcement that the rail head had reached Broken Hill, in British Central Africa. The length of Africa from north to south along the line of the road is about 4,000 miles. The portion of the road now in actual operation is 2,016 miles long, but the distance remaining to be covered is even less than these figures seem to indicate, for railroad construction is going southwardly from Egypt, and when the line from South Africa penetrates the Sudan it will make connections forming a continuous rail route across the continent. It is not many years since Africa was known as the dark continent. The re-

gion in which railroad construction is going on is that in which Livingstone labored and in which he died in 1873. At that time the idea that the next generation would see the locomotive in the heart of Africa would have been regarded as the dream of a madman.

At a time when charges of graft are made on every hand, when wrongdoing has come to be expected from every officeholder, when individuals long trusted and honored have been shown to be made of the commonest sort of clay, it is easy to become pessimistic and to see only evil in the path of the republic. The despondent are apt to be carried away by the storm, and even saner folk, warned of some impending curse by a prophet of ill, are swept from their moorings. At such a time it is refreshing and hope-inspiring to hear a clear voice telling of the good of life and calling to the down-hearted to cheer up and see the bright side of things. A notable instance of such optimism was President Angell's baccalaureate address at Ann Arbor, in which he said that the present reaction of indignation against the public inquiries which have been exposed has carried the great mass of the people to a moral height which they seldom have attained. The thoroughness with which mismanagement has been investigated, the determination which has been manifested to eradicate evils, the insistent demand for stricter laws of regulation, the dethronement of bosses who have held power for years, the scorn and contempt accorded to public men, long honored, who have been detected in unsavory business dealings—all show the moral soundness of the majority of the people of the country. "A more sane and wholesome state of public feeling has never been seen," are Mr. Angell's words. This suggestion opened the way for an appeal for enrollment of college graduates among those who are determined that right and honor shall prevail. On the one hand there is the temptation to get rich quickly by dubious means, perhaps, thus adding to the army of corruptionists and destroyers of society. On the other hand, there is the chance for an honorable career among the self-respecting and respected members of a community. In a striking sentence President Angell asserts: "The lawyer of fair ability, of industry, and of character is sure to be recognized in due time; the physician of intelligence, of fidelity to his patients, of pleasing address, and of good morals is certain to be in demand and to bind to him the families he serves by the dearest ties; the editor who loves veracity more than sensationalism, and purity in his columns more than the ill-gotten gains of salacious advertisements, is assured of influence in a decent community; the man on whom political office is thrust by his fellow citizens because of his intellectual and moral worth dwells in an atmosphere quite above the vulgar and nauseous temptations that captivate the professional officemate, and when he finishes his career leaves an honored name behind him." These things are true, and no opportunity ever presented itself to the aspiring more encouraging than that which is afforded right now, when the people, tired of exposures and frauds, weary of grafters and corruptionists, and themselves at heart all right, look for the honest and intelligent servant who will be right and do right. It has often been proved in the world's history that an era of seeming wholesale corruption was really, for the great mass of citizens, an age of virtue.

Finds Agent Not Asleep.

A certain woman who wished to have some fun at the expense of an agent who had oftentimes solicited her to insure herself and family asked him on one occasion if he would insure the cat.

The agent, to the astonishment and no small amusement of some friends, promptly offered to do so, provided she paid the first premium down. The woman, still thinking to hoax him, expressed her willingness to do so, and placed shilling on the table. The agent quickly produced a proposal, filled it in and obtained her signature while those present were on the tip-toe of expectancy as to what was to follow.

"Now, madam, with your permission, may I see the cat?"

"Certainly," she replied, at the same time pointing to a glass case which contained the stuffed remains of the poor defunct cat.

A chorus of derisive laughter burst from all present, but to their dismay the agent turned, bowed politely, at the same time picking up the shilling, and exclaimed:

"When the cat dies, madam, kindly call at our office and claim the insurance money."—London Telegraph.

Meeting of Extremes.

In a hunter's camp different men began to unfold their yarns. Among others a Kentuckian said he once shot a buck in such a way that the bullet, after hitting the right ear, passed through the heel of the right hind foot. Jeering and laughter greeted the story.

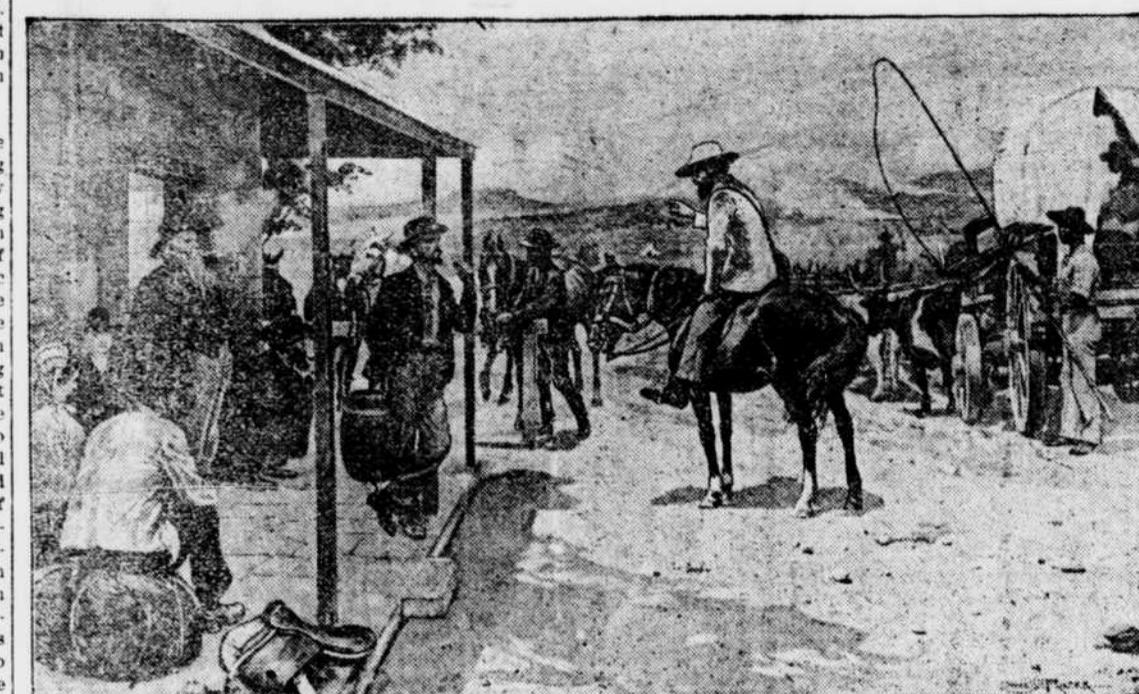
"Brown," called the Kentuckian to his companion, "tell these fellows what I say is not as true as gospel!"

"Why, yes," replied the other, "I saw it myself. You see, gentlemen, when he pulled the trigger of his rifle, the buck was just scratching his head with his hoof."

Then he whispered to his friend: "That was a narrow escape. Another time don't lie so far apart."—New York Times.

"That fellow," said a Missourian in speaking about a neighbor whom he does not like, "would get up at night and burn his own clothes to make a light to steal corn from a blind sow."

THE NATIVE INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.



TREK BOERS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION IN A COUNTRY STORE.

The veldt on the Transvaal side of the Swaziland border is becoming rapidly congested with the flocks and herds of Boers who had intended to trek into Swaziland. The Boers are intensely interested in the recent unrest among the natives, as they see in the remission of their old severity toward the native the prospect of much trouble in the immediate future.

TRY IT!

In the green fields an' the town
Trouble makes us bow;
Hard to sing that trouble down,
But—try it, anyhow!

Any way the weather goes
Don't you feel forlorn;
Try to sing about a rose
And forget the thorn!

Sorrow's bound to come to all—
Be it late or soon;
But the very raindrops fall
With a dancin' tune!

Atlanta Constitution.

A LITTLE THORN.

SOFTLY whistling a merry tune, he opened the front door and looked around. Where could Else be? Otherwise she was always standing in the open door awaiting his homecoming. He looked at his watch and smiled. It was half an hour earlier than usual.

In the sitting room was her embroidery and next to it an open letter in the handwriting of her mother. Mechanically he picked it up and read:

"I can hardly believe, dear Else, that you have been really married a whole month. That I often think of you, you know, but I have never confessed to you that I sometimes am a little worried, because I, after all, know so very little about Gustav's character and that only from what you have told me, and that occasionally I am a little afraid that you may not be perfectly happy. Do not misunderstand me. I do not doubt either your or Gustav's ability to make each other happy. But are you really and truly happy, my dear child? Don't you ever feel as if there were a little thorn which you would like to remove before it penetrates too deeply? Our happiness is very sensitive to such little thorns and if they are allowed to remain—"

Gustav dropped the letter on the table in amazement at what he had read. Thorns in their happiness! Were they not as happy as it was possible for two human beings to be? Oh, these mothers always are so prone to see ghosts in broad daylight.

He picked up the letter to finish reading it, but light steps were heard on the garden path and he saw his wife hurrying toward the house.

"She need not know that I have been reading her mother's letter," he thought. "Undoubtedly she will read it to me, and then we can talk it over," he thought as he put it down on the table again.

But all day he waited in vain for her to mention it. She never said a word about it until the next morning, when she said: "Oh, I forgot to tell you: I had a letter from home. Mother sends her love to you. They are all well at home. She asks me to send her some samples of worsteds."

"Was that all?"

"Yes; there was nothing else." There it was, he thought. Where was now the thorn? For that there was one he no longer doubted, or she would have mentioned her mother's foolish worries.

Now he knew. Every day he examined the letters she gave him to mail, until he found one addressed to her mother. How heavy it was! And she had written so much without telling him word.

When he came to his office he carefully opened the letter and read:

"You have no idea, dear mother, how often I have thought over your letter before I knew just what to answer. I will confess everything frankly so that you may perhaps help me to do everything to make Gustav happy."

Then he whispered to his friend:

"That was a narrow escape. Another time don't lie so far apart."—New York Times.

"You ask me if I am happy. Indeed I am, mother, and I still believe I understand what you mean when you write of the little thorns. I often feel that piercing pain, but I am not quite certain whether it is only my vanity

which is wounded or my heart. If you will help me find where the thorn is I will do my best to remove it."

"You know that I have never known Gustav's mother. I am very sorry at this, because it would then be easier for me to talk with him about her. He very often speaks of her, and then I feel as if I shall never be able to do the things as she does them. Very often I feel as if I have fallen short of his expectations, and that he is not quite satisfied, because I manage the household affairs differently from the way his mother does. Whenever he wants to praise me he always says that I have done this or that just as his mother would have done it, and he expects that such praise shall make me feel happy. I wish it did."

"Answer my letter as soon as you can, dear mother, and have no fear that I shall not follow your advice. Gustav does not even know that I write you. I send you the worsted you asked me for—"

He read no further, but a feeling of sadness came over him. Poor, dear Else! She was quite right. He folded the letter together and put it in his pocket, determined that he himself would answer all Else's questions.

It was a beautiful summer evening. Else was sitting on the plazza with her embroidery, as he softly closed the gate behind him, that she should not hear him come. Then he tiptoed to the large bed of roses and broke off one little thorn, which he pressed in

your mother's. Forgive me that and all the rest; it was thoughtless on my part; I did not realize—"

"Oh, Gustav; and now you will never feel like talking to me of your mother and I should so like to know more about her."

"I understand you, dearest, and just for that reason I will talk even more of her, but in a different way, without always drawing comparisons. Will you be satisfied then? I will endeavor always to think of myself as your husband rather than as my mother's son and I thank you so much that you have made me see how I ought to be. And now will you please remove the little thorn, or better still, I will remove it myself, and in the future we will always remove the little thorns ourselves without asking mamma's help."

"Oh, Gustav, you do not know how to love you," she said, and kissed him, passionately.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HUDSON AND FULTON.

Great Nautical Pageant Planned to Celebrate Noted Voyages.

The tendency of the age toward combination is illustrated in the decision to combine the observance of the 300th anniversary of Henry Hudson's voyage up the Hudson with the centennial of steam navigation, says the Boston Transcript. Hudson entered New York bay on Sept. 11, 1609, as commander of the Dutch ship Half Moon. Fulton's Clermont started on its initial trip Aug. 11, 1807. As it is proposed to have the celebration in the last week in September, 1909, it will not fall upon the anniversary of either event.

It is worth noticing that Hudson was not the earliest navigator who ever entered the waters around Manhattan; neither was Fulton's first steamboat, Verrazano, an Italian in the service of France, anchored in New York bay more than eighty years before the Half Moon's keel plowed its waves. It is probable that other explorers in the interval between Verrazano and Hudson were off the mouth of the great river. But Hudson was the first navigator to ascend the river and to make the land through which it flowed known to the world. Fulton's Clermont had several predecessors, but was the first steamboat to be a commercial success. Her trip from New York to Albany, 160 miles under her own steam, in thirty-two hours, still remains one of the great events in the world's history. Fulton was a demonstrator rather than an inventor. The plan for the Hudson-Fulton observance includes a great nautical pageant on the Hudson. Fac simile models of the Half Moon and the Clermont are to go up the river as far as Albany, as the originals did in their time. It is a happy thought of the committee in charge of the observance that they will be permanent memories of those celebrities. We are glad to note that Hudson's name is given as Henry. Hendrik is the Dutch form, which Hudson never used. His contract with the Dutch East India Company was in existence a few years ago, and through him one of the documents his name was written.

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"It was invited to a party the evening before my arrival," he says, "to meet Miss D. I did not take to her at all, although she was handsome. I was invited to several parties, and at one of them some young ladies were asked to sing. One made this excuse, one that,

until at last the request was passed to a very prim black-eyed girl, who made no excuse at all, but without a word of affection went to the piano and played and sang as long as they wanted her to. As soon as I heard her voice I went and leaned over the piano, and I was a goner. I said to myself, 'That is the girl for me!'

"She need not know that I have been reading her mother's letter," he thought. "Undoubtedly she will read it to me, and then we can talk it over."

"Oh, no, dearest! Do not trouble yourself about it. It is nothing but a little thorn that will soon work itself out."

"The idea! Give me your finger right now. Such a little thorn might cause blood poisoning if you neglect it."

"Oh, nonsense, Else! Do you really believe that such a little thing could cause any harm? Look at me, Else, and tell me do you really believe that such a trifle might be dangerous?"

"She looked at him in surprise. Then he suddenly blushed.

"Could he mean something else? What did he know?"

"Oh, Gustav!" she sobbed, and buried her face in his hands. You know—" Instead of answering he took her into his arms.

"You ask me if I am happy. Indeed I am, mother, and I still believe I understand what you mean when you write of the little thorns. I often feel that piercing pain, but I am not quite certain whether it is only my vanity

which is wounded or my heart. Forgive me that," he said, and took her hand.

"Else! Now I am sensible little wife and tell me frankly what you mean. Confess everything and I also will confess."

"Instead of answering he took her into his arms.

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"Else! Now I am sensible little wife and tell me frankly what you mean. Confess everything and I also will confess."

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A Wonderful Restoration Caused a Sensation in a Pennsylvania Town
Mrs. Charles M. Preston of Elkhorn, Pa., says: "Three years ago I found that my housework was becoming a burden. I tired easily, had no ambition and was fading fast. My complexion got yellow, and I lost over 50 pounds. My thirst was terrible, and there was sugar in the kidney secretions. My doctor kept me on a strict diet, but his medicine was not helping me. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once, and soon all traces of sugar disappeared. I have regained my former weight and am perfectly well."

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The Portland, Portland, Or.

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A remedy for lung troubles. Cures Heaves, Coughs, Distemper and Indigestion. Veterinarian recommended.

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SECOND HAND BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Several second-hand buggies, two second-hand buggies and a big lot of second-hand harness for both buggies and buggies for sale very cheap. All in good condition.

MONTANA STABLES,

Seattle.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

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W.L.Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

To Shoe Dealers:

W. L. Douglas' Jobbing House is the most complete in the West.

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SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$12. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$15.00.

TRY W. L. DOUGLAS' Women's Misses and Children's shoes; fit and wear them they exceed other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live you can obtain W. L. Douglas' shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and buy them. Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 13, Brockton, Mass.

S. N. U. No. 36-1906.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.



BOYHOOD'S HAPPY DAYS.

High up on a shelf in the pantry it stood—
In fancy I see it again—
A remedy certain to do much good.
Though fraught with incredible pain,
There is nothing in all of the various ills.

That mortals are called to endure,
From a sty or a stone bruise to fever and chills,
That it wasn't expected to cure.

Its flavor was that of some lake down below,
That the imps kept eternally hot,
If outwardly used in two minutes 'would show

A blister, more likely than not;

And when, like a martyr who yields to despair,

You weakened and uttered a yell.

The folks would approvingly nod and declare

"That's a sign it is making him well."

Though I long for the moments of innocent glee,
That only a child can enjoy.

I always think twice before yearning to be

A careless and frolicsome boy.

Though life's serious cares cause full many an ache.

And hope only leads to dismay,

I'd rather face all such distress than take

One dose from that bottle today.

—Washington Star.

NOT ON THE MENU.

T RAVERS sat alone at a little table in a corner of the cafe. The continual hum and murmur of low-pitched voices, all the interminable sounds of the restaurant surrounded him, but he sat quite still, with his chin resting in his hands, staring at the empty chair opposite to him. The sight of pretty women, well-groomed men, all the bright, lively scene around him did not entice him from his reverie even for a moment. At last Travers nervously drained the cup to the last drop, and then, wearily passing his hand across his forehead, he assumed his former attitude. Drearly he fixed his eyes on the vacant chair, and then began talking in a sort of breathless whisper, as if to some one seated therein:

"Nannie, Nannie, it's so good to see you again. Let's see, it's been three years, almost, since that last time when—but we won't think of that now, we'll just be happy. Tell me, is your life happy, is he good to you? If he isn't—Oh, if I had only cared less what peo-

1830—Charles X. of France suspended liberty of the press... War of the barricades in Paris began.

1832—Steamboat Henry Clay wrecked on Hudson river; 26 lives lost.

1834—Yellow fever becomes epidemic at New Orleans.

1836—Several lives lost and many homeless by fire in Boston.

1838—Third attempt to lay Atlantic cable commences in mid-ocean.

1861—Gen. George B. McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac.

1862—Ship Golden Gate lost on Mexican coast; 204 lives lost.

1863—Surrender of Morgan, the guerrilla leader, at New Lisbon, Ohio.

1864—Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Confederates.

1868—Wyoming territory formed by act of Congress... Fourteenth amendment to Constitution of United States declared in force... Alaska organized as a territory.

1871—Boiler explosion on ferryboat Westfield in New York harbor; over 100 perished.

1873—Serious fire at Portland, Oregon.

1874—Many lives lost in floods at Pittsburgh, Pa.

1880—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

1884—Henry M. Stanley arrived in England from exploring tour in Africa.

1894—War declared between China and Japan... Japanese victorious at battle of Song-Hwan, Korea.

1898—Ponce, Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1899—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1901—Battleship Maine launched at Philadelphia.

1904—Newchwang evacuated by Russians... Von Plehve, Russian minister of the interior, assassinated... England demanded indemnity from Russia.

1905—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

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1910—Battleship Maine launched at Philadelphia.

1911—Newchwang evacuated by Russians... Von Plehve, Russian minister of the interior, assassinated... England demanded indemnity from Russia.

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1913—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

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1916—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

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1940—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1941—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

1942—Henry M. Stanley arrived in England from exploring tour in Africa.

1943—Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1944—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1945—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

1946—Henry M. Stanley arrived in England from exploring tour in Africa.

1947—Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

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1951—Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1952—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1953—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

1954—Henry M. Stanley arrived in England from exploring tour in Africa.

1955—Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1956—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1957—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent installation of Gen. Gonzales as president.

1958—Henry M. Stanley arrived in England from exploring tour in Africa.

1959—Porto Rico, taken by United States troops.... Ambassador Cambon opened negotiations for peace between Spain and United States... President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1960—Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, killed.

1961—Revolt in City of Mexico to prevent

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1906.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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PARTY LOYALTY

Recent general elections have demonstrated an increasing disposition on the part of voters to follow their own inclinations rather than the dictate of party influence. The growth of independent voting is a gratifying sign of the times, as denoting that voters are asserting the prerogative of thinking for themselves. It is a symptom, however, that the time is at hand when the soundness of our civil education and of our national capacity is likely to be put to the test, in view of which fact it is well to remember that while thousands of independent voters represent the advance guard of reform, there are thousands who represent the worst forces that menace our most cherished institutions.

The tendency of independent voting is to break away from the restraints of laudable party tradition and of the sober counsel of honest men who realize that future good is the result of present unity; to follow the allurement of flattery and the promise of immediate political reward. Neither personal pique, or prospect of personal advantage should influence party members to assume the responsibility of breaking party faith.

TO ABOLISH REBATES

The gross revenues of the railroads approximate two thousand million dollars a year, or about triple the revenues of the federal government. In theory the rate problem is a simple one, involving a reasonable charge for transportation service performed, governed by the cost of operating expenses and an equitable return upon capital invested. In practice, however, the rate question has become a great problem caused by the pressure of the big shipper, for a lower rate than is given the little shipper, and this arrangement has developed a perfectly normal principle of progression by which the big shipper has grown bigger and more insistent in his demands, to the increasing disadvantage of the smaller shipper.

The evil effect of this condition in giving added power to combinations of capital is obvious and thus far the government has aided rather than hindered the situation.

There is little doubt that the railroads desire to be rid of the rebate incubus, which is virtually a tax upon earned revenues, and if the government really expects to exert an effective power over the rebate evil, it can best succeed by uniting with the railroads in repressive methods.

TO RAISE LOBSTERS

The federal government is seriously considering the advisability of attempting the propagation of lobsters on the Pacific coast, but has not yet settled upon a location for the experiments. There is considerable talk, however, that an experiment station will be established on Puget sound and a deter-

mined effort made to induce the shellfish to thrive on this coast.

The Atlantic coast has had a monopoly of the lobster business and they have worked it so hard that from being one of the most common denizens of the deep, the lobster has risen to an importance that makes him one of the expensive luxuries.

If the government is going to make an effort to save the lobster from extermination, it is hard to understand why Puget Sound should be selected for the artificial propagation. Southeastern Alaska offers immeasurably better opportunities for artificial propagation than any other part of the Pacific coast. The authorities should select places where they would be sure that there would be no poaching on the lobster reserve, and the natural surroundings, through lack of contaminating influences, would give assurance that the transplanted crustacean would have practically the same elements of his native habitat.—Dispatch.

With a grand rush and roar the gorgeous old Taku glacier recently ended its days by sliding into the warmer waters of Taku Bay, and will be seen no more except as preserved upon the sensitized paper of the photographer or kodak fiend. Rapidly are these magnificent relics of the glacial period diminishing, soon to be forever gone from the inspired gaze of man. But with their disappearance will come a period of warmer climate in Alaska, which will redound to her betterment in that it will make of this country one of the producers of those things upon which man depends chiefly for subsistence. History and science have proven that the temperature is affected by these great masses of ice to an enormous degree, and the countries from which they disappeared earliest are now warm and pleasant. As time goes on the warm currents of water and air passing from the tropics are causing the disintegration of this ice which has laid for untold thousands of years, and within a comparatively few years from this time nothing will remain of them but history. While there will be glaciers here for hundreds of years to come, it behoves all those who would see the remaining few in the height of their magnificence and grandeur to avail themselves of the first opportunity for a trip to Alaska, the scenic paradise.

As stated in a Juneau paper, recently, if there was less wine and women on the passenger steamers plying in Alaskan waters, the loss of life and property by shipwreck would be noticeably reduced, and the recent disappearance of a man from Wrangell and the subsequent finding of his overturned boat on a neighboring island, forcibly demonstrates the fact that navigating Alaskan waters in a small boat is not the proper thing for a person who has been indulging in the "cup that cheers". The treacherous tides and counter currents of Alaska are very bad at best, and no person who is not in complete possession of all his faculties should attempt their navigation. For the regulation of passenger vessels, stringent laws abolishing drunken pilots and sea captains should be enacted and enforced to the letter. Those whose business takes them down to the sea in small boats should profit by such examples as the recent local tragedy offers.

The whalers of the Arctic ocean, who for years past have been in the habit of curing sick sailors by kicking their teeth out, splitting their heads open with strongbacks, capstan bars and other heavy instruments and stringing them up by the thumbs are liable to adopt a new form of medical practice that is more in conformity with the instincts of humanity. The local district attorney's office has taken a hand in the game, and it looks as though Mr. Landers, the first assistant in the case, who has been delving into the matter, holds a very strong hand. Justice may be somewhat slow, but it is tolerably certain.—Nome Gold Digger.

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Aronson sending a sketch of his invention to the newspaper for free which is probably patentable. Communications with him will be welcome. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special attention.

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Blotters, one cent each at this office.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 114

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 19, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, and of the acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto, entitled "General Land Law," whose post-office address is Shakan, Alaska, for and on behalf of the Alaska Marble Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Maine, and duly qualified under the foreign corporation acts for Alaska and as agent and attorney in fact, a stockholder and general superintendent thereof, has made application for U. S. Patent upon the

LOG CABIN NO. 2 PLACER CLAIM

containing 157,069 acres and situated in the Ketchikan Mining District, Territory of Alaska, and described in the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. Land Office, in and for the Juneau Land District, Alaska, as follows:

Beginning at location corner No. 1, the Log Cabin No. 2 Placer, on the shore of Shakan Bay, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 5 bears south 12 deg. 17 min. east, 80°57'.66 feet distant, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. diameter, marked 1-S-701.

Thence N. 37 deg. 21 min. E. var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 77.54 ft. to location corner No. 2, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 2-S-701.

Thence N. 36 deg. 19 min. W., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.20 ft. to location corner No. 3 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 3-S-701.

Thence N. 19 deg. 02 min. W., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 622.66 ft. to location corner No. 4 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 4-S-701.

Thence N. 76 deg. 02 min. W., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 368.88 ft. to location corner No. 6 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 6-S-701.

Thence N. 27 deg. 24 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 555 ft. to location corner No. 7 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 7-S-701.

Thence S. 68 deg. 30 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 355 ft. to location corner No. 8 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 8-S-701.

Thence S. 68 deg. 30 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 150 ft. to location corner No. 9 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 9-S-701.

Thence S. 88 deg. 11 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 550.00 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. 542, said location corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-S-701.

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. 542, the course of which is erroneously given in that survey as N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., for the first 120 ft. of said line, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 1-S-701.

Thence S. 27 deg. 24 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Shakan Bay, 350.40 ft. to location corner No. 7, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 7-S-701.

Thence N. 79 deg. 30 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 355 ft. to location corner No. 8 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 8-S-701.

Thence S. 68 deg. 30 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 150 ft. to location corner No. 9 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 9-S-701.

Thence S. 68 deg. 30 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 355 ft. to location corner No. 10 an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 10-S-701.

Thence South, var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. 542, from which corner No. 10 bearing N. 54° 23' 12" distant, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 1-S-701.

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., var. 80 deg. 00 min. E., along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. 542, the course of which is erroneously given in that survey as N. 77 deg. 49 min. E., for the first 120 ft. of said line, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 1-S-701.

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